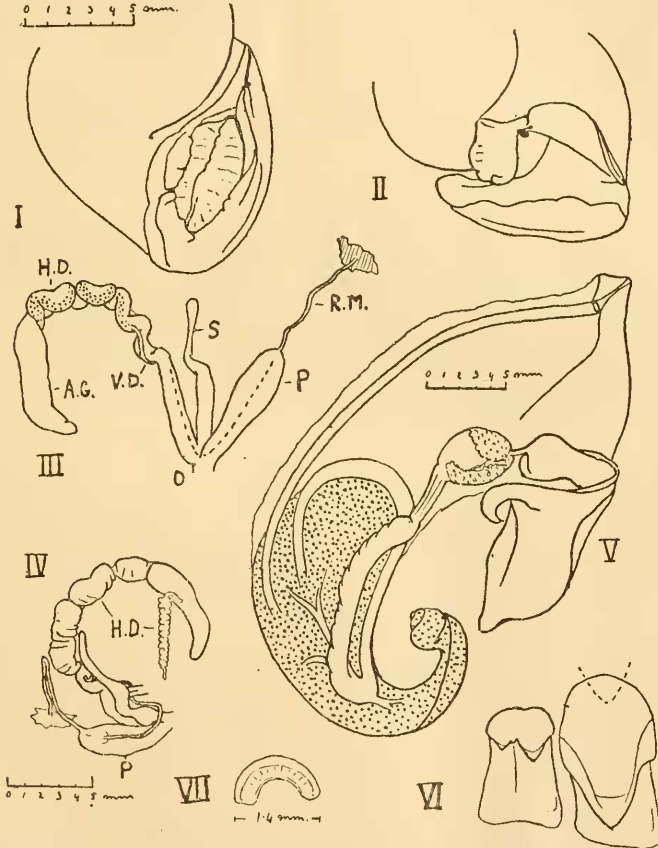


NOTES ON THE ANATOMY OF *BULIMINUS PROCTERI*, G. B. Sow.,
AND *BULIMULUS KOPELLI*, G. B. Sow.

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THROUGH the kindness of Mr. S. I. Da Costa, I have lately been enabled to examine the anatomy of these two species, recently described from Mr. Da Costa's collection.



Buliminus Procteri.—I. and II. Showing the collar lobes of the mantle, external openings, etc. III. and IV. The reproductive organs. In the latter figure they are drawn in their natural relationship. A.G. albumen gland; H.D. hermaphrodite duct; O. external genital aperture; P. penis; R.M. retractor penis muscle; S. spermatheca; V.D. vas deferens. V. Showing the course of the alimentary canal with its appended glands. VI. Central teeth of radula. VII. The jaw.

1. *BULIMINUS* (*LEUCOTENIUS*) *PROCTERI*, G. B. SOW.¹

Of this species I received three well-preserved spirit specimens: they were collected in N.E. Madagascar.

The pulmonary chamber extends through about half the length of the body-whorl.

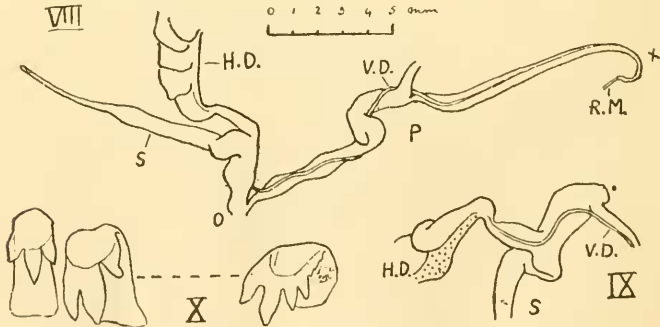
The salivary glands are aggregated in three main masses—an anterior median one situated above the œsophagus, and a posterior pair disposed laterally to the crop.

The radula consists of about 170 rows having the formula 28·1·28. The central tooth is bicuspid, with a vestige of a third median cusp (Fig. VI.). The lateral teeth are very uniform, except that at about the sixteenth row they become less well developed, while the outer cusp becomes a little more marked.

The lower part of the upper segment of the hermaphrodite duct is provided with thin-walled diverticula; a portion of this region has been prepared for histological investigation, but examination of the sections is not yet completed.

2. *BULIMULUS* *KOPELLI*, G. B. SOW.²

The specimens (from Bogota) of this species which were examined by me consisted of the fragmentary remains of three individuals. They were in a bad condition, as may be imagined from the fact that they had died and become dried up in their shells, and had only been soaked out long subsequently; moreover, a pin had apparently been rather freely used in the process of extraction: however, I was enabled to make out pretty satisfactorily in one of them the points shown in the following figures:—



B. Kopelli.—VIII. The reproductive organs, lettering as in III. and IV. IX. Portions of VIII. more enlarged, showing the course of the vas deferens. X. The radula, central teeth, and one from near the edge.

¹ *Ante*, p. 214.

² *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1892, p. 297.

The radula was especially remarkable on account of the enormous number of teeth with which it was invested, the dental formula being no less than $106 \cdot 1 \cdot 106$. Since the radula was imperfect it was not possible to count the number of rows, but there are certainly many more rows than there are teeth in each row.

Unfortunately the jaw was destroyed before examination, being by a careless oversight boiled in potash with the radula.